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Industrial Resources: Todd County - Guthrie

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To do

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

GUTHRIE
★

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

LITTLE ROCK

MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

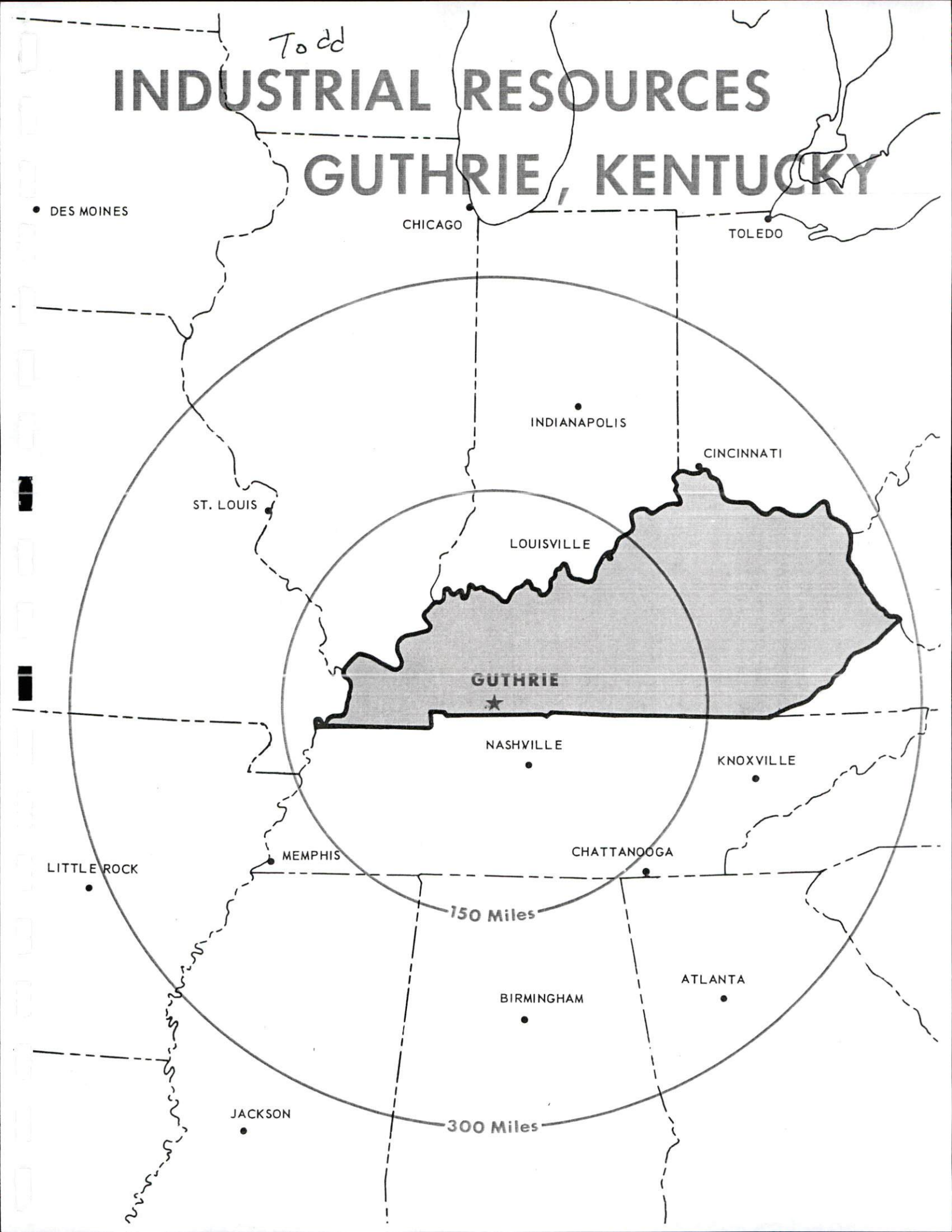
ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

JACKSON

150 Miles

300 Miles



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

21845

Prepared by

The Guthrie Industrial Development Commission
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

February 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Guthrie - 1,211; Todd County - 11,364

GUTHRIE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Todd and all adjoining counties.
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 2,917 men and 5,444 women. Number of workers available from Todd County is 335 men and 591 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Guthrie is served by two main lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Air: Outlaw Field, Ft. Campbell, 20 miles, is served by Ozark Airlines with regular daily flights.

Trucks: Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., and Marvin Hayes Lines serve Guthrie.

Bus Lines: Guthrie is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Guthrie, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Altanta, Ga.	310	Lexington, Ky.	212
Chicago, Ill.	405	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	542	St. Louis, Mo.	275

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Guthrie is served by the Pennyrile RECC, whose source of supply is TVA.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Guthrie. The source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: Water is supplied by the Guthrie Municipal Water Company. Source of raw water is a spring, and storage for treated water is provided by a 150,000 gallon standpipe.

Sewerage: Guthrie does not have a central sanitary sewerage system. Septic tanks are in widespread use throughout the city.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Table 1 shows the population and rates of growth in Guthrie, Todd County, and Kentucky, 1900-1960.

Table 1. Population Growth in Guthrie, Todd County and Kentucky, 1900-1960					
Year	Guthrie		Todd County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			17,371		
1910	1,096		16,488	- 5.1	6.6
1920	1,160	5.8	15,694	- 4.8	5.5
1930	1,272	9.7	13,520	-13.9	8.2
1940	1,253	-1.5	14,234	5.3	8.8
1950	1,253	0	12,890	- 9.5	8.5
1960	1,211	-3.4	11,364	-11.9	2.3
Per cent of Negro population in city and county - 17.7					
Per cent of foreign born population in city and county - .1					

Labor Force 1/

Definition of Population Trend. The Guthrie labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Todd and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Christian, Logan, and Muhlenberg. The population centers of all area counties are within 25 miles of Guthrie, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Population of this four county area was estimated at 116,995 by the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, which was an increase of 6,910 from the 1950 Census of 110,085.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1959 Agricultural Census, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 8,650 people employed on farms. There were 4,294 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 1,052 farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Todd County had 1,468 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In June, 1960, there were 4,069 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 366 of this number in Todd County.

Per capita income for Kentucky in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$871 in Todd County to \$1,100 in Muhlenberg County.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The total currently unemployed.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 2,917 men and 5,444 women in the Guthrie area who would be available for industrial jobs. Todd County alone could furnish 430 men and 602 women included in the total above.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located in Guthrie or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 1,150 men and 1,728 women would be available for jobs in Guthrie. In May 1960, it was estimated that there were 1,934 men and 768 women unemployed in the area.

In addition to the current labor supply, 7,934 boys and 7,870 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 1,370 boys and 1,340 girls of this number residing in Todd County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.30 per hour; semi-skilled (nonunion) - \$1.30 to \$1.72 per hour; and skilled (nonunion) - \$1.72 to \$2.50 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Guthrie are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

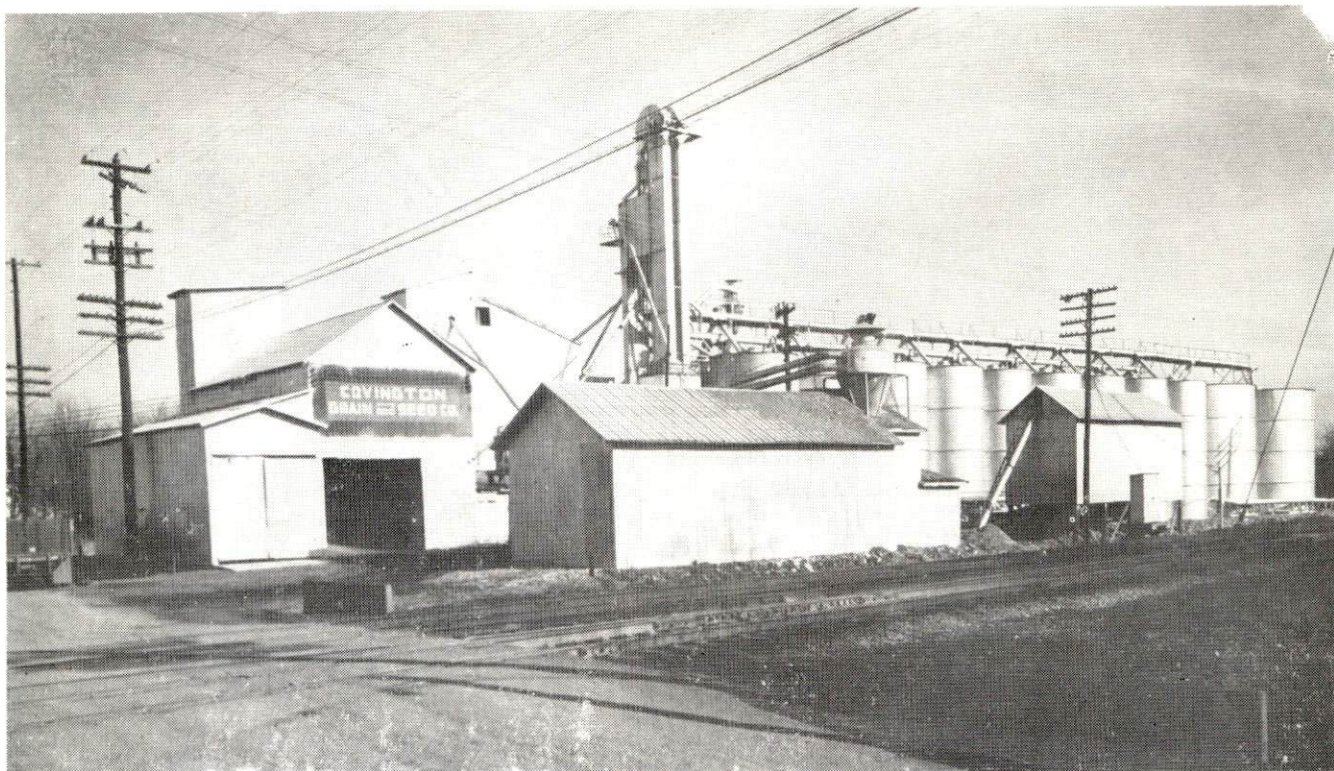
The list of manufacturing firms on the following page indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Guthrie.



The Koppers Company, Inc., plant treaters and processors of R.R. ties, utility poles and lumber. One of the world's largest creosote processors.



Cross-ties stored for seasoning at the Koppers Co., Inc., Guthrie, Ky.



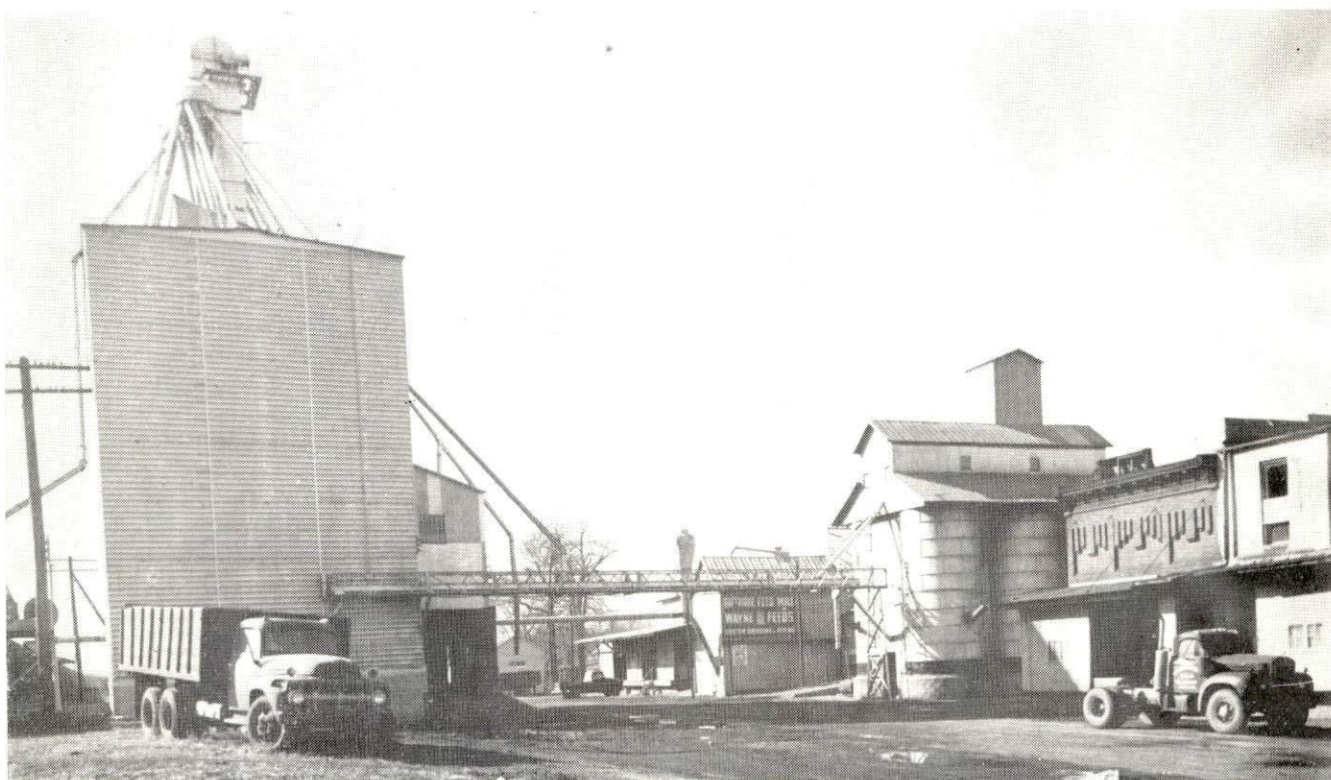
Covington Grain and Seed Co., one of the several mills servicing the Guthrie area.



One of the twenty-five L&N freights serving Guthrie—North, South, East and West.



One of ten L&N passenger trains serving Guthrie daily.



Warren Elevator Co., one of the larger dealers in shipping and storage of grain in southwestern Kentucky.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Koopers Co., Inc.	Treated railroad crossties, light poles, and building materials	40	1	41
West Kentucky Liquid Fertilizer Co.	Liquid fertilizer	3	0	3

Unionization

Hod-Carrier Union, AFL-CIO, Local 661, is the only union represented in Guthrie.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Guthrie is served by two main lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. One line operating between Cincinnati, Ohio and Memphis, Tennessee, and the other line operating between St. Louis, Missouri and New Orleans, Louisiana. The two main lines intersect at Guthrie. There are four local freights and eight passenger trains daily.

Switching service is provided by tracks for 350 cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 50, and the average number of outbound loads per month is 55. These shipments consist mainly of grain and crossties.

Railway Express service is not available.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Guthrie, Kentucky				2/
To	Arrive (hrs.)	To	Arrive (hrs.)	
Atlanta, Ga.	20 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	22 1/2	
Birmingham, Ala.	23 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	120 1/2	
Chicago, Ill.	32 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	30	New Orleans, La.	41	
Cleveland, Ohio	69	New York, N.Y.	96	
Detroit, Mich.	71 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	St. Louis, Mo.	29	

Highways

Guthrie is served by U. S. Highways 41 and 79 and State Route 346. The transportation map on the following page shows major highways, railroads, waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Madisonville, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; and Marvin Hayes Lines, Clarksville, Tennessee.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Guthrie, Kentucky 3/					
To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	8
Chicago, Ill.	2	3	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	3	New Orleans, La.	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	3	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

Bus Lines. Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Lines, which operates between Nashville, Tennessee, and Evansville, Indiana, with two round-trips daily.

Table 5. Highway Distances from Guthrie, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	310	Lexington, Ky.	212
Birmingham, Ala.	271	Louisville, Ky.	173
Chicago, Ill.	405	Nashville, Tenn.	53
Cincinnati, Ohio	284	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	542	Pittsburgh, Pa.	563
Knoxville, Tenn.	235	St. Louis, Mo.	275

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Outlaw Field, located near Ft. Campbell, 20 miles. This field is served by Ozark Airlines with regular daily flights.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by Pennyrite RECC, whose source of supply is TVA.

Monthly rates are on the following page.



Historic Stage Coach Inn, built in 1818, a renowned restaurant featured in the Ford Times, and Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating" and famous for its real home cooking and Southern hospitality.



Intersection of U.S. Highway 41—direct route Milwaukee to Miami and U.S. Highway 79—East to West through highway.

First	150 kw-h	\$.03 per kw-h
Next	350 kw-h	.02 per kw-h
Next	1,250 kw-h	.01 per kw-h
Next	1,325 kw-h	.008 per kw-h
Excess over	1,400 kw-h	.006 per kw-h
Minimum monthly bill-amortization charge of \$.01 per kw-h		

Natural Gas

Guthrie does not have natural gas facilities. The nearest gas line is located at Elkton, 12 miles.

Water

Water is supplied by Guthrie Water Company. The source of raw water is a local spring, and storage facilities for treated water consist of a 150,000 gallon standpipe. Filtration capacity is 175 gpm, and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 12 hours. The average daily use is approximately 126,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use is approximately 140,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 2 to 10 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 75 psi.

Plans are underway to construct a new filter plant, at a cost of \$40,000, which will increase the filtration capacity to 400 gpm.

Water rates are as follow:

First	3,000 gals.	\$2.50 minimum bill
Next	2,000 gals.	.50 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.45 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.40 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.35 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.30 per M gal.
All over		.25 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local dealers. Supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky and surrounding states are sufficient to meet the fuel needs of an industry locating in the area. Prices in car load lots on any grade of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

The Western Kentucky coal field supplies the area with high grade bituminous coal. The Western Kentucky field produced 30,227,072 tons of coal in 1959. Kentucky produced a total of 64,990,298 tons of coal in that year. 4/

High grades of coke may be obtained from nearby sources.

Current prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Guthrie has a second class post office with five employees. Mail is received eighteen times daily and dispatched ten times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$12,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

Southern Bell Telephone Company serves 513 Guthrie subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as good.

Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in the city.

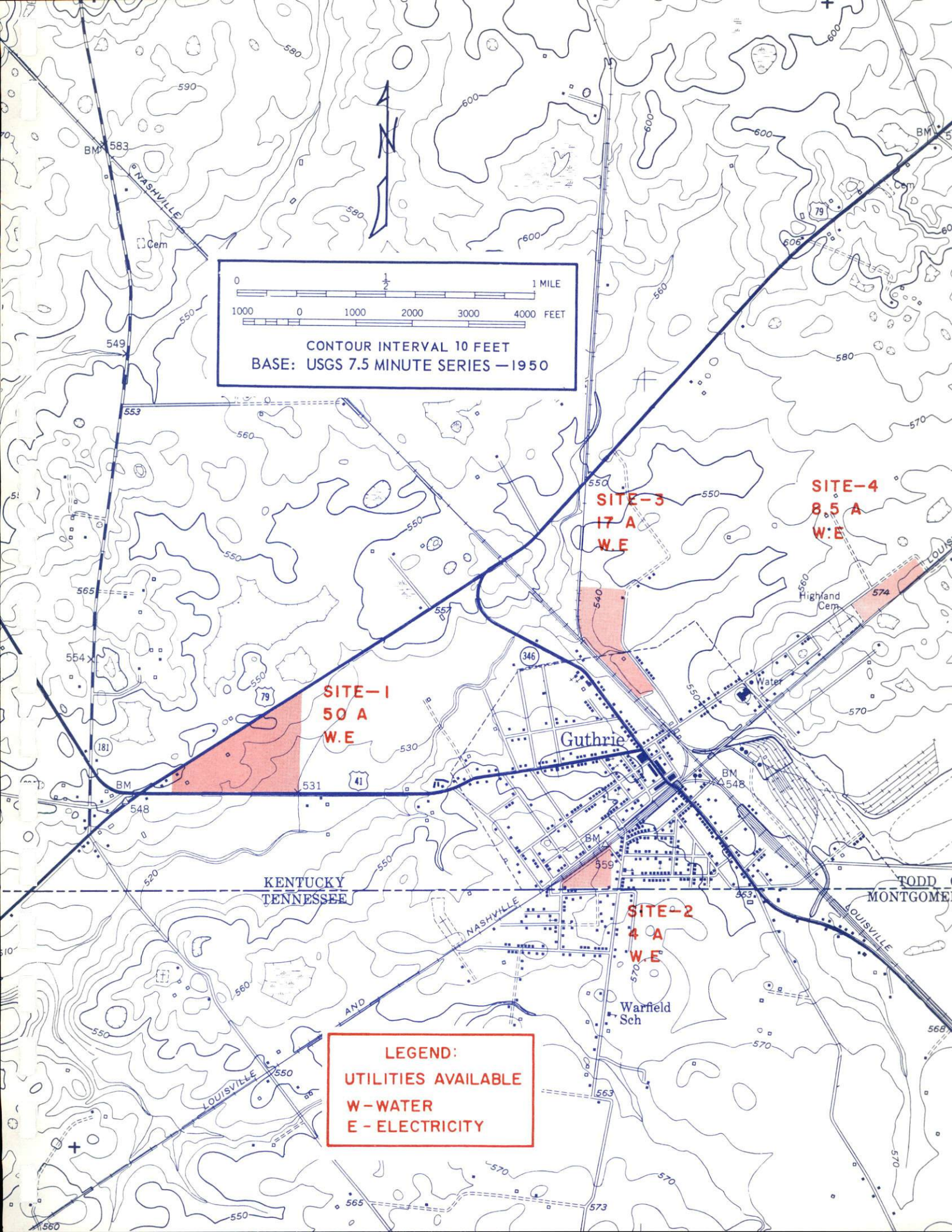
INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1. This site contains approximately 50 acres of level land located one-half mile west of the city limits on U.S. Highways 41 and 79. Water and electricity are available.

Site # 2. This site contains approximately 4 acres of level land located within the city limits. Access is by a city street. Water and electricity are available.

Site # 3. This site contains approximately 17 acres of level land located at the northeast edge of the city limits. Access is by a city street. Water and electricity are available.

Site # 4. This site contains approximately 8 1/2 acres of level land located at the east edge of the city limits. Access is by a city street. Water and electricity are available.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1950

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

All of these sites are under option by the Guthrie Industrial Development Commission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Guthrie, a fifth class city, is governed by a mayor, who is elected for a four year term, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Guthrie may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five year period.

Business Licenses. Guthrie requires a business license fee of \$10.50.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Guthrie Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 12 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment consists of two trucks. One is a 750 gpm pumper equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, 200 feet of 1 inch booster hose, and a 500 gallon booster tank. The other is a 400 gpm pumper equipped with 500 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, 250 feet of 3/4 inch booster hose, and a 200 gallon booster tank. The alarm is given by a newly installed small town emergency warning system. The Guthrie Fire Department also provides protection without charge outside the city limits.

The city has a Class 7 fire insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for a masonry or wooden dwelling located inside the city limits is \$.18 and \$.26, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection. The Guthrie Police Department is staffed by a chief and one patrolman. Each officer uses his own car for patrolling purposes.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected by private contractors daily in the business section and weekly in the residential sections. The collection fee is \$.50 a week for residences and \$1.00 a week for business establishments. Disposal is by means of a city dump.

Sewerage. Guthrie does not have a central sanitary sewerage system. Septic tanks are in widespread use throughout the city.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Guthrie and Todd County for 1960.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Guthrie and Todd County, 1960.		
	Guthrie	Todd County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Other (watershed district)	.20	.20
Total	\$3.00	\$2.25

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Guthrie - 30%	
	Todd County - 31%	
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Guthrie	\$ 750,000.00
	Todd County	\$8,748,905.00
<u>City Income, 1960.</u>		\$ 18,891.95
<u>City Expenditures, 1960.</u>		\$ 13,629.36
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u> (waterworks)		\$ 90,000.00
<u>Estimated County Budget,</u> <u>fiscal year 1960-61.</u>		\$ 100,894.00
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		\$ 3,000.00

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Several housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$35 to \$60 per month. Construction cost for two and three bedroom houses is \$8,000 to \$10,000, depending on location and types of material used.

Health

Hospitals. Memorial Hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee, 12 miles, has 135 beds and 50 bassinets. Jennie Stuart Hospital at Hopkinsville, 25 miles, has 110 beds and 20 bassinets. These hospitals are completely equipped with the latest medical facilities.

Public Health Service. The Todd County Health Department is located at Elkton, 12 miles. This department is staffed with a part-time doctor, a part-time sanitarian, two nurses and one clerk. Services include: immunizations and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, school health services, sanitation services, health education, communicable disease control, vital statistics, maternal and child health services and an environmental sanitation program.

Education

Graded Schools. The Todd County school system has a total enrollment of 1,693 elementary students and 741 high school students. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 29-1 in the elementary grades and 18-1 in high school. Construction is to begin in the near future on a new 23-room Todd County High School, which will cost approximately \$650,000. This school will be ready for occupancy by September 1961. All county and city high schools will be consolidated into this one school. The following table shows the enrollment and the number of teachers in Todd County.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Guthrie and Todd County, 1960-61.			5/
System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	
Allegre (Elem.)	126	4	
Clifty (Elem.)	383	19	
Guthrie (Elem. & High)	411	17	
Sharon Grove (Elem.)	101	4	
Todd County High (Elem. & High)	882	34	
Trenton (Elem.)	176	6	
Allensville (Elem.)	124	4	
Todd County Training (Elem. & High)	231	12	

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Guthrie is served by the Madisonville Trade School. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, woodworking, electronics, drafting, and general industrial electricity.

These trade preparatory courses are normally two years in length. In addition to these, short unit courses for upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly being added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 25 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 76 miles; Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, 52 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, 85 miles; and Austin Peay College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 12 miles.

Libraries

Library service for Guthrie and Todd County is provided by a book-mobile, which has 4,541 volumes and an annual circulation of 21,676 volumes.

Churches

Church denominations represented in Guthrie include: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Methodist, and Trinity.

Banks

Statement as of January 1, 1961.

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Elkton Bank & Trust Company -	\$265,000	\$520,000
Guthrie Agency		

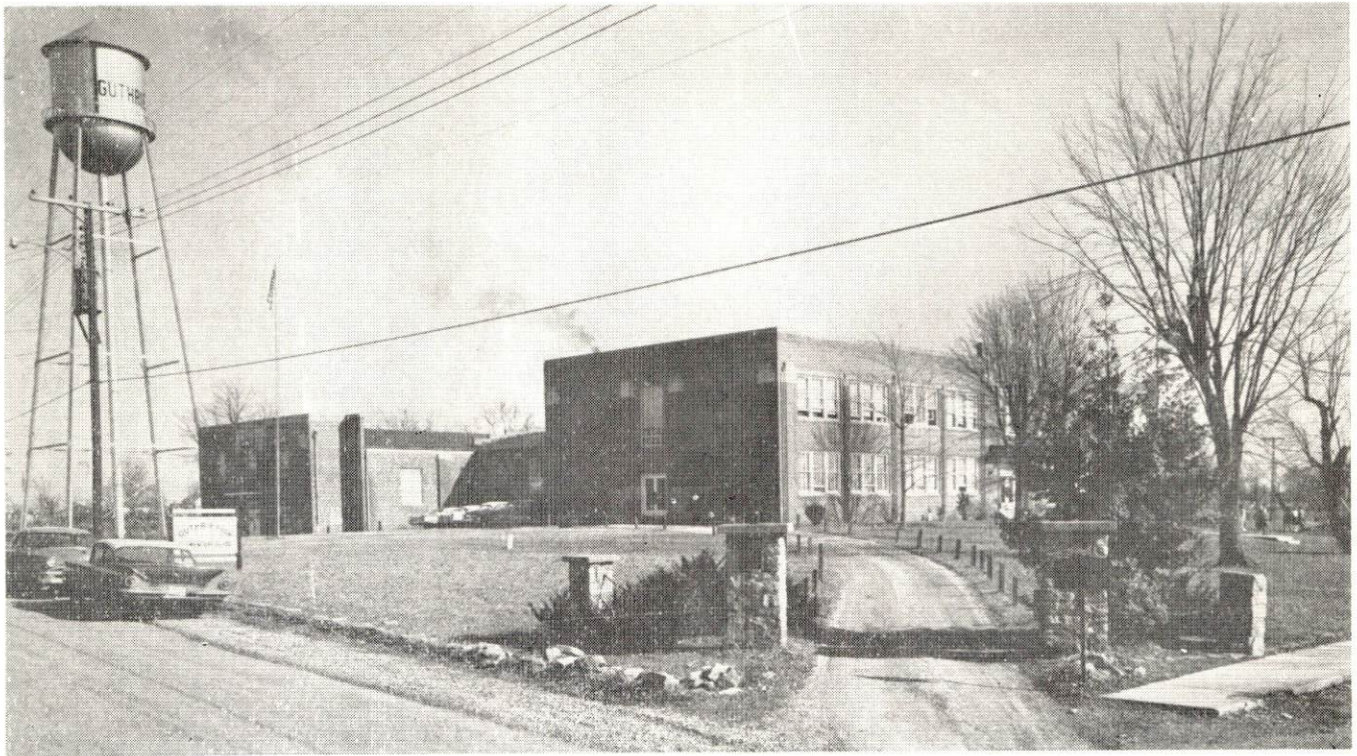
Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Covington Motel	27 units
Tiny Town Motel	20 units
41 Motel	8 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Todd County Standard, published weekly in Elkton, has a circulation of 1,800. Newspapers from Hopkinsville, Louisville, and Nashville are received daily.

Radio. Hopkinsville and Russellville stations provide adequate radio coverage to the Guthrie area.



Guthrie High and Elementary School. Class "A" high school serving Guthrie and its surrounding area.



One of a number of beautiful homes in a newly opened subdivision.

Television. Reception is excellent from three Nashville stations, which are affiliated with the three major networks - CBS, NBC and ABC.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Guthrie Industrial Foundation, and Guthrie Lions Club.

Fraternal. Masonic, and American Legion.

Women's. Garden Club, Homemakers, and Eastern Star.

Youth. Boy Scouts.

Other. Todd County Fish and Game Club.

Recreation

Local Facilities. A miniature golf course, and recreation facilities for such sports as baseball, softball and basketball are available at the local schools.

Area Facilities. Area facilities include Mammoth Cave National Park, 85 miles; Pennyriple State Park, 50 miles; Kentucky Lake State Park, 50 miles; Audubon State Park, 100 miles; and Jefferson Davis State Park, 21 miles.

Community Improvements

Community improvements during the past few years include the following: several store fronts have been painted, old buildings torn down, vacant lots mowed, streets resurfaced, fire hydrants painted, and two new subdivisions have been developed.

Planned community improvements include a new post office building and a new city park.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1954, there were 1,484 farms in the county covering a total of 203,028 acres and averaging 136.8 acres per farm. The table on the following page shows some agricultural statistics for the Todd County area and Kentucky.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Todd County Area* and Kentucky, 1958 6/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (bu)	118,200	52.3	6,184,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (bu)	31,900	25.9	825,200
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (bu)	5,600	20.6	115,600
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (lbs.)	6,660	1,334.2	8,886,000
Kentucky (lbs.)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (tons)	11,950	2.7	32,780
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (tons)	17,100	1.6	27,860
Kentucky (rons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Todd Co. Area (tons)	47,000	1.5	30,350
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

Livestock	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959
-----------	---------------------------------------

All cattle and calves:

Todd Co. Area	101,200
Kentucky	1,843,000

Milk cows:

Todd Co. Area	27,400
Kentucky	628,000

Sheep:

Todd Co. Area	21,400
Kentucky	604,000

* Todd County area includes Todd and the surrounding counties of Logan, Christian and Muhlenberg.

Forests

There are approximately 64,000 acres of forested land in Todd County covering 27% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, cedar, beech, yellow poplar, and hickory.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer, and bolts produced (500 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Minerals

The mineral resources of Todd County consist principally of limestone, petroleum and clay. Unconsolidated conglomeritic deposits in the northern portion of the county afford gravel suitable for local use. Also present in this sector are thin coal seams which could be used for small scale local consumption.

Limestone. Limestone is widely distributed throughout the county. Some grades of oolitic limestone (Gasper Age) in the northern part of the county are reported to be of superior quality for building purposes. The inner portion of the County lies within a limestone belt containing zones of high calcium limestone (95% or more CaCO_3) which extends in a circular pattern bordering along the fringe area of the Western Kentucky coal field. Where these high calcium zones are present, they offer a wide range of uses in the chemical industry. Analyses of selected high calcium ledges near Elkton are given below:

Location	Insol. Res.	R_2O_3	CaCO_3	MgCO_3	Ledge Thickness
1/4 mi. East	2.32%	0.52%	95.02%	2.10%	11'
of Elkton	1.68%	0.42%	95.00%	2.84%	12 1/2'
4.9 mi. West	1.0	0.2	97.6	1.1	2 1/2'
of Elkton on	1.3	0.1	96.5	1.2	7 1/2'
U.S. 68					

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey - Kentucky Department of Highways.

Limestone in Todd County is being used at present for concrete aggregate, roadstone and agricultural lime. Two quarries were reported in operation in 1959.

Petroleum. Oil became important in Todd County with the opening of the Herman Pool in the southern portion of the county. Significance is given to this pool because it has materially extended the area of potential "corniferous" production in Kentucky. Also, the fact that a small structure of this type is productive greatly increases the prestige of the many other small structures that undoubtedly exist, but have not been tested.

Production: Accumulative production for the county has totaled 136,803 barrels through 1959. Peak production was in 1955 when 43,462 barrels were produced. A total of 6,320 barrels was secured in 1959.

Clay. Clay suitable for the manufacture of common brick and tile is reported. Quantitative and qualitative data on these deposits, however, are lacking.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked 10th in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals in order of value were coal, petroleum, stone, and natural gas. Among the States, Kentucky ranked second in ball clay and fluorspar production and third in bituminous-coal output.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959		7/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures.

Water

Ground water is the principal source of municipal water supply. The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follow:

Pennsylvanian System. (Extreme northern portion) "Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

Mississippian System. Chester Group: (Northern half) "Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm.

Meramec Group: (Southern half) "In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

Surface Water: Since no large stream traverses Todd County, large quantities of surface water would have to come from impoundments of small streams. Stream flow data available in the area give low-flow measurements made on the West Fork of Red River, (2.7 miles northwest of Trenton) on October 2 and November 5, 1953. These discharge measurements were .5cfs and .3 cfs, respectively.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Todd County were \$7,218,000 in 1958. 8/ Per capita income was \$871 in Todd County in 1957. 9/

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the national market. In 1957, the population was 39,901,000, or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000, or 23.2% of the United States; and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000, or 28.2% of the United States. In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000, or 22.3% of the United States.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts, to 40 degrees in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Todd County, named in honor of Colonel John Todd and established in 1819 out of parts of Logan and Christian, was the 64th of the counties of Kentucky in order of formation. It is situated in the southern part of the state on the Tennessee line. It is bound on the north by Muhlenberg County, on the east by Logan County, on the west by Christian County, and on the south by the state line of Tennessee. With the exception of a small portion in the northwestern end of the county, the territory would form an oblong area comprising about 330 square miles. The southern, and a portion of the northern part of the county, are level or gently undulating. The soil based upon limestone is very productive, the remaining is rolling and hilly.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Todd County, Kentucky				
Industry, June 1960	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	776	100.0	452,964	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	21	2.7	33,562	7.4
Contract Construction	7	.9	35,939	7.9
Manufacturing	366	47.1	171,782	37.9
Food and kindred products	8	1.0	26,453	5.8
Tobacco	0	0	9,742	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	254	32.7	25,595	5.6
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	10,271	2.3
Lumber & furniture	104	13.4	15,712	3.5
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,612	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	6,208	1.4
Primary metals	0	0	8,641	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0	53,114	11.7
Other	0	0	2,434	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	39	5.0	33,627	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	259	33.4	119,879	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	23	3.0	19,890	4.4
Services	44	56.7	36,534	8.1
Other	17	2.2	1,751	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Todd County and Kentucky, 1950

Subject	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,449	6,441	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,595	4,677	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,787	798	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,774	798	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,690	737	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,638	541	437,752	156,377
Government workers	150	125	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,801	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	101	10	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	84	61	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	84	60	28,082	7,281
New workers		1	415	307
Not in labor force	808	3,879	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	20	3,225	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	333	188	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	7	6	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	488	460	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	285	363	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	92	76	47,447	28,952
65 and over	71	21	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,690	737	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	84	85	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,540	13	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	197	34	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	61	103	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	102	81	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	284	3	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	296	95	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	7	119	1,584	21,408
Service workers	80	97	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	94	1	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	471	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	175	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	299	101	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GUTHRIE, TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1</u> /	Total Prec. Norm <u>1</u> /	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2</u> /	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.2	4.86	82	72
February	38.2	3.46	80	68
March	47.3	4.95	78	62
April	56.9	4.36	74	57
May	65.8	3.95	75	58
June	74.8	3.45	77	59
July	78.2	4.28	78	57
August	77.1	3.14	81	61
September	71.5	3.07	83	63
October	59.1	2.62	82	62
November	46.3	3.25	79	65
December	37.7	3.67	82	72
Annual Norm	57.4	45.06		

1/ Station Location: Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years; 6:30 PM readings - 41 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: 112 days clear, 131 days partly cloudy, 122 days cloudy

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: 62 per cent annual (40 years record)

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: 115 days (55 years record)

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: 5 days (54 years record)

Days with Thunderstorms: 50 days (55 years record)

Days with Heavy Fog: 12 days (55 years record)

Prevailing Wind: South (55 years record)

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years record) Approximate long-term means - 4,546 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1. 50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.